Numb. 588

The Daily Gazetteer.

THURSDAY, MAY 12. 1737.

Nº 586.

Purpoſely declin'd taking any Notice of the late Scheme for reducing the Intereſt of the Redeemable National Debt to 3 *per Cent.* while that Affair was under the Conſideration of Parliament; becauſe whatever my own private Sentiments might be of it, I always looked upon it to be a very unjuſtifiable Thing, to endeavour to raiſe Prejudices in the Minds of People againſt any Propoſal that is offer'd to the Legiſlature, before it has received their Determination.

BUT ſince the Parliament has, upon full and mature Deliberation and Debate, thought fit to reject this extraordinary Project, and that too not without a Kind of Mark of Reprobation upon it, as it ſeems by their throwing it out upon the ſecond Reading of the Bill; I apprehend myſelf to be at full Liberty now to enter into an Examination of this Scheme; to enquire into the Views and Motives which gave Life to it, and what Purpoſes it was deſign'd to ſerve; and, laſtly, to ſhew the fatal Conſequences and univerſal Calamity that muſt inevitably have attended it, if it could have been render'd practicable (which, no Thanks to the Projector, indeed it could not) and had been carry'd into Execution.

THE firſt Appearance this Scheme made in Publick, was in a printed Half-Sheet, which was called, *A Propoſal towards lowering the Intereſt of all the Redeemable National Debts to* 3 per Cent. per Annum, *and thereby to enable the Parliament to give immediate Eaſe to His Majeſty's Subjects, by taking off ſome of the Taxes, which are moſt burthenſome to the Poor, and eſpecially to the Manufacturers; as likewiſe to give Eaſe to the People, by leſſening the Annual Taxes, for the current Service of the Year.*

THE Purport of this Propoſal was, That the Proprietors both of the Old and New South-Sea Annuities, might have their Choice of one of the three following Alternatives: Either to be paid off; or to have Annuities for certain Terms of Years, and the Capital to be annihilated; or elſe to accept of an Intereſt of 3 *per Cent.* and their Annuities to be Irredeemable for 14 Years.

IT was further propoſed, That if the Parliament ſhould think proper to grant Annuities for Term of Life to Perſons advanc'd in Years, not being Foreigners, the Old and New Annuitants might be permitted to ſubſcribe any Part of their Capital, according to the Rates and Limitations in the Scheme particularly expreſſed.

AND likewiſe that none of theſe Propoſals ſhould be made for Ready Money; becauſe in any advantageous Offer made by Parliament, it is but reaſonable that the preſent Creditors ſhould have the Preference.

THIS is the State of the original Propoſal, before it was offer'd to Parliament. What Alterations have been made in it ſince, or whether it was more practicable, or liable to leſs Difficulties, Hardſhips, and Inconveniencies, after it was fram'd and mould'd into a Bill, ſhall be the Subject of future Inquiry. Now what appears to be the View and Tendency of this Scheme, as it was firſt propoſed? Why, to deſtroy all Publick Credit, and that great Fund and Support of it, the Bank of *England*; to ruin, or at leaſt to impoveriſh, great Numbers of innocent People, who were under the Protection of Parliamentary Faith and Engagements; to drain the Nation of its Specie, by the Draughts that, upon a Reduction of Intereſt, would have been made out of our Funds by Foreigners; who are computed to be Proprietors of about one fourth Part, or Twelve Millions, of the National Debt: And, in a Word, to fill our Ears with the Cries of Widows and Orphans, and to ſpread a general Calamity and Deſolation over the Nation.

IT has been ſaid, That as here was no Compulſion, but, as every Body was to have had their Election whether they would be paid their Principal, or accept of 3 *per Cent.* for Intereſt, the Proprietors of the Funds, to whom the Offer was made, could complain of no Hardſhip, and the Publick Credit could ſuffer no Prejudice; becauſe *the Parliament acted with the Creditors of the Publick no otherwiſe than in Purſuance to their ſeveral Stipulations with them.*

BUT tho' this Propoſal was not directly and immediately compulſory, yet it was eventually and conſequentially ſo; for if the Publick will give no more Intereſt than 3 *per Cent.* every body knows the Creditors of the Publick muſt be obliged to take what they can get; for it would be in vain for any to ſtand out, unleſs all would agree to do ſo: And how difficult it would be to prevail upon the Proprietors of ſo many Millions to be of one Mind, though never ſo much for their own Intereſt ſo to be, can very eaſily be imagined. In ſuch a Caſe, every one would be influenced by their Doubts or Fears, or governed by their private Conveniency, and the particular Situation of their own Affairs; without any Regard to the general Intereſt or Advantage of the reſt of the Proprietors.

IF the Publick had really been provided with Money to have paid its Creditors off, if they had not thought fit to have accepted of the Offer made them, of reducing their Intereſt to 3 *per Cent.* In that Caſe, it muſt be allowed, the Publick would have done no more than it had a Right to do, and have *acted no otherwiſe than in Conformity to its ſeveral Stipulations and Agreements*: But as it was not only unprovided with Money, but as it was likewiſe morally impoſſible that it ſhould be able to procure a Sum ſufficient for that Purpoſe, unleſs the Projectors propoſed to borrow it of the Proprietors themſelves, and to pay them off with their own Money, it has very much the Look of a Trick or a Deceit, to take Advantage of the Credit the Publick was in, to terrify the Creditors to agree to a Reduction of their Intereſt; when, at the ſame Time, there was not Treaſure enough in the Nation's Coffers, to pay one fortieth Part of them off, if they had refuſed ſo to do.

SUPPOSE a Gentleman of an Eſtate, with a diſputed Title, and in extreme Neceſſity and Diſtreſs, had borrowed a very large Sum of ſeveral Perſons at 4 *per Cent.* and afterwards, having pretty well ſettled his Affairs, and being punctual in paying his Intereſt, has Credit enough to borrow a ſmall Sum to ſerve any preſent Occaſion at 3 *per Cent.* upon this he takes it into his Head immediately to give Notice to all his other Creditors, that unleſs they will conſent to let their Money lie in his Hands at the ſame Rate of Intereſt as he can have it in other Places, he will pay them off, but they not caring to make any Abatement in their Intereſt, agree to take their Money: Now what Opinion muſt they entertain of this Man's Honeſty and Fair-dealing, if, when the Time of Payment comes, he is not provided with the Money? Muſt they not look upon it to be an Impoſition, and a Contrivance to defraud them of 1 *per Cent.*? Would they not reſent ſuch a tricking and knaviſh Behaviour, and reſolve to have no Dealings with ſuch a Man for the future? And would they not, as a juſt Puniſhment for ſuch an intended Deceit, call all their Money out of his Hands, and thereby compel him to borrow Money at a higher Rate of Intereſt, to pay them off.

BUT it is not the ſame thing with the Creditors of the Publick, as with the Creditors of a private Perſon; for the former have nothing but the Faith, the Juſtice and the Honour of the Borrower to rely on; they can't inforce any Agreement, nor compel any Payment, but whatever Occaſion they may have for their Money, muſt be obliged to wait the Time, the Convenience and Pleaſure of the Borrower. The Lender muſt receive his Money when it is offered him, but he can't call it in when he wants it, ſo that the Obligation is not mutual, as it is in the Caſe of all private Dealings; and therefore certainly the Publick ought not to take every Advantage that the Times or preſent Circumſtances of Affairs may afford, to reduce the Intereſt of its Creditors, when on the contrary, the Creditors can take no Benefit of any Conjuncture, tho' ever ſo favourable for them, or neceſſary to them, either to demand the Payment of their Principal, or to raiſe their Intereſt.

AS there was no Money therefore to pay off ſuch Proprietors as ſhould chuſe to receive their Capital, rather than accept of the Terms offered in the *Propoſal*, it may with great Juſtice be looked upon to be in this Reſpect at leaſt an unfair and fraudulent Scheme, and a Deſign to intimidate the Creditors of the Publick to conſent to the lowering of their Intereſt, and reducing their Property one fourth Part, by a kind of Threat or Menace, which it was not in the Power of thoſe who made uſe of thoſe falſe Colours and Pretences, to perform. Nor was this Scheme at all more candid or honeſt in the other Particulars of it, than in the foregoing.

THOSE that were not willing to accept of Three *per Cent.* for their Annuities, nor be paid their Principal, were offer'd in Lieu thereof, *Annuities for certain Terms of Years*, or if they were *advanced in Years, and not Foreigners, Annuities for Term of Life*, if the Parliament ſhould think fit to *indulge ſuch Perſons ſo far*; as the Propoſal expreſſes it.

THE Cruelty and Inhumanity of this Propoſal will appear at firſt Sight, and the unavoidable Ruin it muſt neceſſarily have brought upon Multitudes of Families.

MANY Perſons of ſmall Fortunes, bred up to no Buſineſs, and whoſe whole Subſiſtence depended upon the Intereſt of their Money, when they found their annual Income was to be reduced one fourth, whereby perhaps they would be utterly unable to ſupport themſelves and their Families, at leaſt with any tolerable Degree of Decency or Credit, would, in order to preſerve ſome ſort of Figure and Character, undoubtedly have accepted ſuch Annuities, rather than have been obliged to live meanly in ſome remote Part of the Kingdom, or baniſh themſelves into a foreign Country, at a Diſtance from their Friends, Relations and Acquaintance, where the Intereſt of their Money might poſſibly furniſh them with a ſlender Maintainance; and having ſuch a Temptation thrown in their Way, they would have been induced to annihilate their Capital for the Sake of enlarging their preſent Income; and by that Means, in proceſs of Time, their Children and Families would have been reduced to the utmoſt Diſtreſs and Poverty. For very few have ſo much Virtue, or are ſo much Maſters of themſelves, as not to ſhrink and fly away at the firſt Approach or moſt diſtant Glimpſe of Want and Poverty, tho' they leave their own Children, and thoſe that are deareſt to them, to be devoured by them.

BUT what were theſe Annuities for Terms of Years, which were ſo kindly and generouſly offered the Proprietors inſtead of their own Annuities carrying an Intereſt of 4 *per Cent.* and their Capital intire? Why it was propoſed, that they ſhould have Annuities for Years upon the following Terms:

For 47 Years at 4 *per Cent. per Annum.*	For 16 Years at 8 *per Cent. per Annum.*
31 Years at 5	13¾ Years at 9
23½ Years at 6	12 Years at 10
19 Years at 7	

AFTER the Expiration of any of which Terms of Years that ſuch Proprietors ſhould think fit to make choice of, their Capital was to be annihilated. Now if this Propoſal was not laid as a Bait, to inveigle or draw in ſuch Perſons as would have been immediately very much reduced and ſtreighten'd in their Circumſtances, by the Operation of this Scheme (and if ſo, it was certainly the higheſt degree of Cruelty and Barbarity, as I have obſerved before) for my Part I can't poſſibly underſtand what could be the View and Deſign of it; for what Man in his Senſes, that was not abſolutely drove to it by his Neceſſities, would ever have accepted Annuities upon ſuch Terms, as to ſink his Capital intirely, and yet in the firſt Inſtance, tho' it is but for a Term of 47 Years, to receive no more Intereſt than he does at preſent? and in the laſt Inſtance but 10 *per Cent.* tho' it is but for a Term of 12 Years? the intermediate ones being in the ſame Proportion.

BUT there is, methinks, ſomething that has the Air of Fallacy and Deceit, or at leaſt that is not quite candid and ingenuous in the Method of calculating the Value of theſe Annuities for Years; for in order to render them equivalent in Value to the South Sea Annuities, and to make the Proprietors, to whom it was propoſed to exchange one for the other, have a fair and equal Bargain, it muſt be ſuppoſed, that what ſuch Annuity produces every Year above 3 *per Cent.* muſt be immediately placed out at Intereſt, and ſo Intereſt upon Intereſt to be made of ſuch additional Produce during the whole Term, which is utterly Impracticable to be done with ſuch ſmall Sums, and however true it may be in Figures, can never be reduced

duc'd into Practice. On the contrary, I doubt instead of observing this good Husbandry and exact Oconomy, many People would have let these small Portions of Money, which at such compound Interest were to have made up their Principal, insensibly slip from them, so that at the Expiration of their Term, instead of having their Capital intire, they would have found themselves left utterly destitute, and without any Relief or Support.

The further Remarks upon this Scheme to be continued in some subsequent Papers.

FOREIGN PORTS.

Elsenear, May 11. *N. S.* The following Masters have arrived since my last, viz. Richard Baker of Yarmouth, from Copenhagen for Norway; John Harnet, and Thomas Jackson, of and from London for Petersburg; William Read, of and from London for the Baltick; James King, of and from ditto for Dantzick; Thomas Glegg, of and from Hull for Narva; George Hooper, of Ramsgate, from London for Stockholm; John Linton, of Berwick, from Lubeck for Norway; John Metcalfe, of and from Stockton for Petersburg; George Martin, of and from London for Petersburg; Archibald Hamilton, of and from Hull for Stockholm; Henry Darling, William Mitchel, and Matthew Speck, of and from London for Riga; George Agnew, of London, from Belfast for Stockholm; John Kitchinman, of and from London for Narva; Leonard Bezoar, of and from ditto for Petersburg; John Spoorne of Lynn, from Hull for ditto; William Tyrer, of and from Liverpool for Dantzick; Joshua Howarth, of and from Hull for Stockholm; John Green, and John Stedman, of and from London for Riga; William Allison, of and from ditto for Petersburg; William Kitchinman, of and from ditto for Riga; William Pearson, of Newcastle, from London for Copenhagen; John Bell, of and from Scarborough for Riga; John Robinson, of and from Hull for Petersburg; George Brown, of and from Stockton for Riga; Thomas Collet, of and from Hull for the Baltick; John Barrow of Chester, from London for Riga; Jonathan Fowler, of and from London for Stetin; John Green, of and from Hull for Riga; Benj. Lazenby, of and from Newcastle for Copenhagen; James Orr, of and from Greenock for Koningsburg; Francis Holms of London, from Leghorn for Petersburg; John Brooks, of and from Hull for Riga; Christopher Pettit of London, from Trapani for Revel; Cooper Spanton of Whitby, from Newcastle for Copenhagen; Aaron Chapman, of and from Newcastle for Ditto; Robert Abbot of London, from Cadiz for the Baltick; and William Dalton, of and from Newcastle for Koningsburg. 'All the Masters bound for the 'Baltick are sailed with a favourable Wind which 'still continues; more Ships are arrived, the Particulars in my next.

HOME PORTS.

Dublin, April 29. On the 23d arrived the Mary, Campion, from Malaga; the Samuel, Storey, from Bourdeaux; on the 24th the James, Tasker, from Rochfort; the Love, Herring, from Bourdeaux; the Ann and Elizabeth, Finch, from Rotterdam; the Speedwell, Johnson, from Leghorn; the Young William, Hartwell, the Gilbert, Shane, and the Elizabeth, Barton, from Bourdeaux; the Elizabeth and Ann, Mac Hollom, from Philadelphia; the Peace, Russel, from Benecarlo; the Francis, Roe, and the Success, Fitzgerrald, from Bourdeaux; on the 25th the St. Michael, Ortuega, from Bilbao; the Advice, Mac Clennan; the Lovely Mary, Harney; the Dorset, Cave; the Margaret, Mac Donnel; the Elizabeth, Cawzier, from Bourdeaux; the Golden Falcon, Sears, from Madeira; the Expedition, Thody, from Cadiz; on the 29th the Matthew, Quin, from Bilbao. On the 26th sailed the Prophet Daniel, Robertson, for Bergen; the Two Brothers, Kerr, for Bourdeaux; on the 27th the Catherine, Walker, for New England; on the 29th the Milford Factor, Stokes, and the Patrick and Thomas, Sinnott, for Lisbon.

Falmouth, May 8. This Day arrived the Expedition Packet, Clies, from Lisbon. Wind S. Remain the Prince Frederick Packet, Lovel, for Lisbon; and the Townshend Packet, Cooper, for the Groine.

Southampton, May 9. Since my last arrived the Henly of Plymouth, Docton, from Cape de Verds; the Philip and Mary, of and from Guernsey, Le Page. Sailed the Henly, above-mentioned, from Cape de Verd for London. Wind E. N. E.

Deal, May 10. Wind N. E. Blows hard, and dirty Weather. No Ship in the Downs.

Gravesend, May 10. Arrived the Christian, Caseine, from Bremen; the Robert, Salmon; the Friendship, Waller; the Ann, Scott; the Freelove, Walker; the Providence, Nelson; the William and Deborah, Storey, from Norway; the Hamburgh Exchange, Plans, from Hamburgh; the Mary, Harding, from Rotterdam; the Betty, Watson, from Barbary.

LONDON.

The Decker, Capt. Edward Williamson, which sailed from the Downs the 5th of July 1736, passed the Cape of Good Hope in October last for Bombay, all well on Board.

All the Ships bound to the Coast and Bay, as mentioned in my last, were sailed from Madrass for Bengall.

Mr. Man, Paymaster of the Royal Hospital at Chelsea, begins next Tuesday to pay off all the Out-Pensioners belonging to the said Hospital.

We are well informed that his Majesty intends to stay at St. James's till about the thirteenth of June, and then he will go to Richmond for a few Days, and spend the rest of the Summer at Hampton-Court.

Their Royal Highnesses the Prince and Princess of Wales went on Tuesday Night to Kew, where they intend to stay till Sunday next.

Their Royal Highnesses were attended by the Ladies in Waiting, and the Gentlemen-Ushers, and a Party of the Horse-Guards.

Yesterday Morning the Corpse of a Gentleman was taken up in the River, and brought to Tower-stairs. There was found a Gold Watch in his Pocket, and a Paper, by which it is thought he was a Relation of the late Mr. Secretary Addison, and formerly enjoy'd a considerable Post in Ireland.

Yesterday the Right Hon. Richard Annesly, Earl of Anglesea, took the Oaths, and his Seat in the House of Peers, in the Room of Arthur Earl of Anglesa, his Cousin, deceased.

The same Day a new Writ was issued out, for electing a Member for Bossiney in the County of Cornwall, in the Room of Townshend Andrews, Esq; deceased.

A few Days since the Rev. Mr. William Kay, M. A. was inducted into the Rectory of Nunnington, in the County and Diocese of York, being lately presented thereto by the Lord Chancellor.

The Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty have confirmed Mr. Griffin, Chief Mate of the Oxford Man of War, to be third Lieutenant of the said Ship, the other Lieutenants being promoted on the Death of Capt. Swale, their late Commander, who died Abroad.

Last Saturday Morning died at his House at Wolverhampton, in the County of Stafford, Charles Verney, Esq; one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the said County.

His Excellency the Count of Cambriss is daily expected here, with the Character of Ambassador Extraordinary from his Most Christian Majesty.

Yesterday Morning, between eight and nine o'Clock, Mr. Morton and two other Gentlemen were robb'd on Finchley Common, by two Highwaymen, who took from them a considerable Booty, and made off towards Whetstone undiscovered, and unpursued.

Last Tuesday John Pennington, Esq; kiss'd his Majesty's Hand at St. James's, on his being appointed a Cornet in the Royal Regiment of Dragoons, Scots, commanded by Brigadier-General Campbell.

Last Sunday and Monday Hounslow-Heath was so much infested by two Highwaymen, both mask'd and well mounted, that very few escap'd being robb'd, who pass'd over the same.

On Saturday next his Excellency the Baron Hamilton, Envoy Extraordinary from the Court of Sweden, will embark on board one of his Majesty's Ships of War at Harwich, on his Return home.

Yesterday Morning died, at his House in Audley-street, Daniel Thornton, Esq; a young Gentleman lately come of Age, and to a plentiful Estate.

On Tuesday last, Daniel Corbert, Esq; a Gentleman of a plentiful Estate in the County of Surrey, was marry'd at Wandsworth, to Miss Jane Bentley, only Daughter of the late Thomas Bentley, of the said County, Esq; a Fortune of 15000 l.

Yesterday Morning her Majesty, and several of the Royal Family, took the Air in their Coaches, &c. round Brumpton, Chelsea, &c. Her Majesty, when at Brumpton, was pleased to express, that the Air of Brumpton, and the adjacent Villages, was not to be parallell'd in England.

Yesterday died, in Queen-street, Westminster, aged 66, Capt. Edmund Williamson, who was abroad in the Wars with King William, and since that was Serjeant at Arms to the Hon. House of Commons, in the Time of Mr. Speaker Smith; and afterwards disposed of the Place to another Gentleman.

The Lords of the Admiralty have ordered the Alderney Sloop to be fitted up, and have given the Command to Capt. West.

Tuesday last as Anthony Duncombe, Esq; was coming from Windsor to London in his Coach, a Highwayman perceiving his Servant to ride on his Horse dozing, he made up to him and took one of his Pistols out of the Holster, which waken'd the Footman, who rode up to his Master's Help, with the other Pistol cock'd, and telling him if he robbed that Coach, he would shoot him, the Highwayman thought proper to ride off with the Footman's Pistol; and the Gentleman rewarded his Servant in a handsome Manner.

Bank Stock 146 3-8ths, 146 1-4th. India 18[illegible] 1-4th, 181. South Sea 103 1-half. Old Annuity 110 1-4th, 110 1-8th to 1 4th. New ditto 11[illegible] 7-8ths, 112. Three per Cent. 106 1 8th. Emperor's Loan 116 1-half, 116 1-4th. Royal Assurance 110 1-4th. London Assurance 14[illegible]-8ths. York Buildings 2. African 14. New India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. to 17 s. Prem. Old ditto 6 l. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto 3 l. 12 s. Prem. Bank Circulation 2 l. 15 s. Prem. Salt Tallies 1 1-4th to to 3 1-half Prem. English Copper 2 l. 12 s. Welch ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 6 1-half per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 2[illegible]-8ths per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 121.

Hand-in-Hand Fire Office.

THE Directors give Notice, That a General Meeting of the Members of the said Society will be held at their Office in Angel-Court on Snow Hill, this Day being the 12th Instant, by Three in the Afternoon: Where all who have Insured, are desired to be present.

This Day is Published,

[Price One Shilling]

Part the Second, Dialogue 3 and 4, of

SOCIAL RELIGION Exemplify'd: In an Account of the first Settlement of Christianity in the City of Caerludd. In several Dialogues.

Printed for J. Buckland, at the Buck in Pater-noster Row.

N. B. At the same Place may be had, Part I. Price One Shilling.

This Day is Publish'd,

[Price One Shilling]

The SECOND EDITION, *Corrected,*

DIVINE Wisdom and Providence, an Essay. Occasioned by the Essay on Man.

Amicus Plato, *Amicus* Socrates, *sed magis Amica Veritas.*

By Mr. BRIDGES.

Printed by J. Huggonson, and sold by J. Roberts, at the Oxford Arms in Warwick-lane.

N. B. This Poem, in some Parts of it, being too metaphysical for common Readers, it was thought proper, in this Edition, to enlarge the Preface and Notes; which now give a more particular, explanatory Account of the two Schemes or Systems, which it opposes.

The GRAND SPECIFICK *for Cleansing and Strengthening the Reins, &c.*

A Medicine that hath gain'd so much Reputation, for these many Years it has been publish'd, that not one of the many Pretenders to cure the like Cases has at all hinder'd the just Reputation this first and only Specifick, for these Purposes, hath and does obtain, by its most noble Effects.

For it may be certainly depended on as absolutely effectual for carrying off, by Urine, safely and speedily, all the Relicks of secret Injuries, Remains of pernicious unskilfully prepared Mercurials, Gleets or Weaknesses, thro' tedious or ill managed Cures of the Venereal Disease; or from Self-pollution, immoderate Coition, &c.

Also any Weaknesses of the Vessels from Wrenches, Strains, Blows, or Falls, and all other Obstructions in the Urinary Passages, even Stranguries, Ulcers, &c. are perfectly cured by it, be they of ever so long standing; which Relicks and Ailments are, in Part, discovered by these following Symptoms, viz. Weakness and Pain in the Back, a Sharpness in the Urine, its strong Smell, Films or Hairs as it were floating about in it, and, in some, too frequent Occasion to make it.

This noble Specifick is also of singular and very extraordinary Use and Efficacy, where there is any Gravel, or even small Stones, Slime, or any other Matter that obstructs the Urine, bringing all away in a few Times taking, with Safety and to the very great Satisfaction of the Patients, as has been happily experienced by great Numbers of both Sexes, and particularly by a Gentleman, whose Case has so often been mentioned in this Advertisement, by a Certificate of his Cure, who, on taking but a little of this noble Specifick, voided above an Ounce of Gravel, and was cured of an insupportable Pain about his Loins, &c. by a short Continuance of it.

It also strengthens and recovers, after a particular Manner, all Relaxations of the Vessels, confirms the Parts, bringing all into Order, and thereby perfects the Cure to Admiration. It is a very pleasant Medicine, and will be found of unconceived Benefit to Mankind, beyond Expectation, which is the Reason of its being made publick, and to obviate the Ignorance of Pretenders in all the difficult Cases above-mentioned.

One Bottle, in most Cases, is sufficient for a perfect Cure, as you will see by the Directions given with it.

Sold at 7 s. 6 d. the Bottle, at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-shop, the Griffin, the Corner of Bucklersbury, in the Poultry.

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